



# International Philatelic Society of Joint Stamp Issues Collectors

N°37 - MAY 2007

# JOINT STAMP ISSUES

## Fireworks Austria-Hong Kong Best Joint Issue 2006



Society Life  
Recent Issues  
Quarterly Market

## Editorial

Dear Members,

If all goes well, the printed version of this journal is coming to you from Iran. As this is a trial phase, it will be useful if members could provide us with the date they receive it. This will help us determine the time taken from Iran to the various countries where our members reside. This latest change reflects, once more, the international nature of our Society. I cannot think of another philatelic society whose operations are so spread out around the globe. For example, this journal is edited in Canada, with articles received from France and the Netherlands. It is then transformed in PDF format in France and printed in Iran. In a sense, our Society is a reflection of what we collect: international cooperation.



The surprise French territorial joint issue for the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the French Court of Auditors is raising questions about the marketing strategy developed by La Poste (France). The fact that a personalized version of the French stamp was only available through the offices of the French Court of Auditors is detrimental to philately. If stamps can no longer be obtained from post offices or philatelic services of postal administrations, are we still talking of postage stamps? It remains to be seen if the personalized version of the French stamp will be accepted by the major stamp catalogues of the world like Scott and Michel.

I wish you all an excellent summer!

*Pascal LeBlond*



### INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOINT STAMP ISSUES COLLECTORS

Founded in 1999

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On-line-only members:	€ 8.00
European (EEC) members:	€ 12.00
Other European and North-American members:	€ 16.00
Other countries:	€ 17.00
First entry fee:	€ 3.00

**JOINT STAMP ISSUES** - The Society journal  
Quarterly published since 1999:  
February - May - August - November  
Issue 37 - May 2007

**Editor:** Pascal LEBLOND  
**Society web site:** <http://jointissues.ovh.org>  
Email: [jointissues@yahoo.com](mailto:jointissues@yahoo.com)

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Legal Deposit  
Library and Archives Canada  
Bibliothèque et Archives Nationales du Québec  
ISSN 1712-8390 (Print)  
ISSN 1712-8404 (Electronic)  
Printed in Iran.

## Best joint issue of 2006

The results of this year's contest are in and the winner is the Austria-Hong Kong twin issue depicting fireworks. This is the first time that both postal administrations have claimed the first place in our contest. Austria had submitted no less than four entries this year. For its part, Hong Kong is no stranger to the podium, having finished 3<sup>rd</sup> in 2002 and 2<sup>nd</sup> in 2003.

#	Joint Issues	First Place (%)	Total Vote (%)
1	Austria-Hong Kong [S2]	23.9	16.7
2	Finland-Sweden [T1]	13.0	12.5
3	Canada-United States [S1]	4.3	8.0
4	Great Britain-United States [T1]	8.7	6.5
5	Bahrain-Kuweit-Oman-Qatar-Saudi Arabia-United Arab Emirates [T4]	8.7	6.1
6	Italy-San Marino [S1]	4.3	4.6
	Germany-Netherlands [T1]	4.3	4.6
8	Jersey-New Zealand [S1]	6.5	4.2
	France-Romania [T1]	4.3	4.2
	Germany-Sweden [T1]	2.2	4.2
11	Japan-Singapore [T1]		3.4
12	Singapore-Vatican [T1]		3.0
13	China-Poland [T1]	4.3	2.7
	Austria-Liechtenstein [T1]	2.2	2.7
15	Bulgaria-Romania [T1]	4.3	2.3
	Belgium-Denmark [T1]	2.2	2.3
17	Indonesia-Slovakia [T1]	2.2	1.9
18	Portugal-Spain [T1]		1.5
19	Aland-Denmark-Faeroe-Finland-Greenland-Iceland-Norway-Sweden [P1]	2.2	1.1
	Armenia-Russia [T1]	2.2	1.1
	Chile-Estonia [T1]		1.1
	Cyprus-India [T1]		1.1
23	Kazakhstan-Latvia [T1]		0.8
	France-United Nations [T1]		0.8
	Argentina-France [T1]		0.8
	Laos-Thailand [T1]		0.8
27	India-Mongolia [C1]		0.4
	Austria-Ukraine [T1]		0.4
	Iran-Kazakhstan [T1]		0.4
	Total	99.9	100.1

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The winning Siamese issue features a thin layer of Swarovski *Crystal Fabric* which seems to have impressed a number of voters by its uniqueness. There is also the fact that Siamese issues were very popular this year, ranking 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>. This is also the first time in five years that a Siamese issue finished first.

Here are some of the comments received regarding the Fireworks issue:

*For the reasons of Siamese issue, unique Swarovski crystals on all souvenir sheet stamps.*

Wayne Chen

*Very special with the Swarovski on the stamps, beautiful design.*

Jan van Huizen

*How unique - a first of its kind I think.*

Rita Drach

Jürgen Lübke, of Germany, was the only member able to guess the first three places of our contest in the right order. He will receive a free membership for 2008 (a value of up to 17 EUR / 21 USD). Congratulations!

Second place went to the Finland-Sweden twin issue representing the Finnish fortress of Suomenlinna engraved by Martin Mörck. The Siamese Canada-United States on Champlain edged out the huge (16 stamps!) Great Britain-United States twin issue on children's book animals for third place.

Of the 32 eligible joint issues, 29 received votes and 17 1<sup>st</sup> place votes. For example, 3<sup>rd</sup> place Canada-United States received less 1<sup>st</sup> place votes than Great Britain-United States, Bahrain-Kuwait-Oman-Qatar-Saudi Arabia-United Arab Emirates and Jersey-New Zealand. Only three joint issues have been completely shunned this year: Norfolk-Pitcairn [P1], Hungary-Romania [T3], Austria-China [T1].

The national vote was definitely not a factor this year since we have no member in Austria, Finland and Sweden. However, 50% of the American and Canadian voters favored the Canada-United States joint issue, but it was not enough to clinch first place.

% of national vote in 1 <sup>st</sup> place vote	
Austria-Hong Kong	0.0%
Finland-Sweden [no member]	0.0%
Canada-United States	50.0%

Winning postal administrations have been informed as well as philatelic journals. The results have already been published in Canada and Great Britain. Here are the comments received so far from the postal administrations:

*Thank you very much for this nice information. We are happy about it.*

Silvia KLAMPFERER  
Österreichische Post AG

*Excellent. Thank you very much, we will communicate it here in Canada to our Philatelic publications and our collectors.*

Jim Phillips  
Director  
Stamp Services  
Canada Post Corporation

To mark the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of our contest, here's a list of the most successful postal administrations so far.

Countries	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
France	2003 [T1]	2002 [C1] 2005 [T1]	
Sweden	2005 [T1]	2003 [T1] 2006 [T1]	
Hong Kong	2006 [S2]	2003 [T1]	2002 [T1]
Canada	2004 [T4]		2002 [T1] 2006 [S1]
United States	2005 [T1]		2006 [S1]
Austria	2006 [S2]		
Greenland	2004 [T4]		
India	2003 [T1]		
Malaysia	2002 [T1]		
Norway	2004 [T4]		
Singapore	2002 [T1]		
Argentina		2002 [C1]	
Brazil		2002 [C1]	
Finland		2006 [T1]	
Germany		2002 [C1]	
Italy		2002 [C1]	
Poland		2004 [T1]	
Slovakia		2004 [T1]	
Uruguay		2002 [C1]	
Vatican		2005 [T1]	
China			2003 [T1] 2004 [T1]
Australia			2005 [T1]
Great Britain			2005 [T1]
Greece			2004 [T1]
Hungary			2003 [T1]

Finally, I would like to thank all of you who have voted and especially those who took the time to qualify their vote with a few words. I hope that even more of our members will show up next year.



## Society life

### New members

182/07  
Arlene KUDERNA  
130 Bear Path Road  
HAMDEN CT 06514  
UNITED STATES  
Email: [tonyk3@comcast.net](mailto:tonyk3@comcast.net)

183/07  
Paul LINDENBLATT  
1214 E. 27th St.,  
BROOKLYN, NY 11210  
UNITED STATES  
Email: [handp.hanp@verizon.net](mailto:handp.hanp@verizon.net)

### New email address

020/99  
Pierre-Louis VERGNAUD  
Email: [pierre-louis.vergnaud@orange.fr](mailto:pierre-louis.vergnaud@orange.fr)

### Correction

173/06 (*error in journal of November*)  
Milton GORDON  
1621 Mission Hills Road  
NORTHBROOK, IL 60062  
UNITED STATES



### Members exhibiting

The exhibit, presented last year at a French departmental stamp by Dominique Josse, is now available online on his philatelic club's website (*APCE Colombes Philatélie*) (<http://apce.levillage.org>).

For his part, Jim Manton won a vermeil medal at OXPEX (annual exhibition of the

Oxford Philatelic Society in Woodstock, Ontario, Canada) for his exhibit entitled "Joint Issues from Around the World". Jim started exhibiting joint issues 10 years ago and continues to do so at least twice a year. So far, he has received 29 medals at local and regional stamp shows for his collection of joint stamp issues.



### Advertisement

Hamid Reza Ebrahimi could offer all Iranian joint stamp issues, FDCs, maximum cards and packs and some joint stamp issues from other countries in

exchange for joint stamp issues from all countries.

Email: [info@persianstamp.com](mailto:info@persianstamp.com)  
URL: [www.persianstamp.com](http://www.persianstamp.com)  
P. O. Box: 11365-4346  
Tehran, Iran

## New By-laws

The following by-laws represent an overhaul of the original by-laws created in 1999. These new by-laws are a necessary step for the upcoming registration of the society in France. The goal was to achieve a balance between the international nature of the society and the requirements of the French law while trying to simplify these by-laws.

This exacting work was done by Richard Zimmermann and Pascal LeBlond over the last several months. A French version of these by-laws has also been prepared in order to comply with the French law.

These new by-laws have been approved by the Executive Board. Now, members have to approve them as well. If you approve them, you have nothing to do. If you are against these new by-laws, you must inform the Executive Board, by mail or email ([jointissues@yahoo.com](mailto:jointissues@yahoo.com)), at least four weeks before the publication of the next journal (deadline: June 30<sup>th</sup>).

### 1. Name, Seat, Legal Form and Business Year

- 1) The society *The Joint Stamp Issues Society* is the successor to the society *International Philatelic Society of Joint Stamp Issues Collectors* founded in Hanover (Germany) in 1999.
- 2) The seat of the new society is 124, avenue Guy de Coubertin, 78470 Saint Rémy lès Chevreuse, France.
- 3) The financial year is the calendar year.

### 2. Aim and duties

- 1) The society *The Joint Stamp Issues Society*, referred to as the *Society* in the rest of this text, has as its primary objective the serving of worldwide philately, in particular through:
  - (a) the gathering of philatelists the world over interested in the area of "joint stamp issues". The term "joint stamp issue" stands for stamps from different countries, postal administrations or monetary zones which are identical in terms of image, design or topic and were issued the same day or within a short period of time and demonstrate a clear will that this issue was planned jointly. At least three of the above conditions must be fulfilled to comply with the term "joint stamp issue",
  - (b) the representation of the interests of the Members including providing information about new issues and their availability,
  - (c) the care, promotion and support of academic philately,
  - (d) the promotion of youth philately,
  - (e) the promotion of international philately,
  - (f) the promotion of philatelic literature,
  - (g) the fight against forgery in the area of philately,
  - (h) the participation to congresses, exhibitions, shows

- and other public philatelic events,
- (i) the maintenance of philatelic relations with local and international philatelic societies.
- 2) English is the official language of communication (meetings, communications, and publications) of the *Society*.
  - 3) The *Society* follows no commercial interest. The *Society* is international, apolitical and independent from any interest or religious group.

### **3. Membership**

- 1) The *Society* is composed of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.
- 2) Any philatelist from anywhere in the world can become an Ordinary Member of the *Society*, subject to the approval of the Executive Board. If a membership request is rejected by the Executive Board then it is possible for the philatelist to appeal this decision within one month following the written decision. The following Annual General Meeting decides on the appeal.
- 3) A Member can be accepted as a representative of another philatelic society. In this case, it is the other philatelic society which officially becomes a Member represented by this person.
- 4) Honorary Members are admitted by the Annual General Meeting upon proposal of the Executive Board. These Members can vote.
- 5) The *Society* maintains a database containing contact and identity information of all its Members, but publishes this information only for

Members who specifically agreed to it in writing. For instance, contact information will not be provided to other Members if a Member does not want to. The Executive Board will not provide the available contact information of its Members to third parties. Only Members of the Executive Board and the auditors have access to all the information in the database.

### **4. Rights and Duties of the Members**

- 1) All Members can vote during the Annual General Meeting.
- 2) Members have to pay an annual membership fee. Level, frequency and payment methods are decided by the Executive Board. Honorary Members do not pay membership fees. All Members have the duty to support the aims of the *Society*.

### **5. Membership cancellation**

- 1) Memberships can be canceled following dissolution of the *Society*, resignation, death or exclusion. Cancellation is effective only at the end of the year. Refund of membership fees is not allowed.
- 2) The exclusion of a Member is decided by the Executive Board, if the behavior of this Member goes against the interests of the *Society*, in particular if the Member does not pay the annual membership fees. The excluded Member can, within one month following the reception of the written statement of his exclusion, appeal the decision to the Executive Board.

## **6. Means of communication**

1) Communication with Members is done four ways:

- (a) The *Society's* journal *Joint Stamp Issues*, published four times per year in February, May, August and November. Members' requests or remarks which could be of interest to the rest of the membership will be published in the next journal.
- (b) The *Society's* web site, which provides access to a digital version of the journal including previous issues within a restricted section of the web site accessible only to Members.
- (c) From time to time the *Society* sends information to Members by email. Access and management of electronic mailboxes are the sole responsibility of Members and no one can blame the *Society* for information not received.
- (d) Regular mail is used systematically for Members who do not have access to the Internet.

## **7. Authorities of the *Society***

1) The authorities of the *Society* are the following:

- (a) the Executive Board of the *Society*
- (b) the Annual General Meeting

## **8. The Executive Board of the *Society***

1) The Executive Board is constituted by:

- (a) the President
  - (b) the Vice President
  - (c) the Treasurer
  - (d) the Secretary
- 2) For technical reasons (such as payment of membership for example), additional seats of local treasurers (America, Asia and Europe) can be added to the Board.
- 3) Members of the Executive Board must be accessible by electronic means (email, Internet). They have the duty to answer requests received from Members of the *Society*.
- 4) The Members of the Executive Board are elected by the Annual General Meeting for a period of three years. They conduct the business of the *Society* until the next election. Re-election is allowed.
- 5) A Member can occupy two of the seats on the Executive Board as listed in (1).
- 6) If one Member of the Executive Board resigns his mandate, a new Member will be selected by the Executive Board. The mandate of the new Member will expire at the same date as the rest of the Executive Board.
- 7) Meetings of the Executive Board are held when needed, without any obligation of frequency. These are virtual meetings, which means that they do not need the physical presence of the Members, but information is exchanged by technical means (mail, email, phone, etc). Each Member of the Executive Board must keep archives of these meetings for future reference, if needed in order to confirm the existence of this information and to prove participation in debates.



- 8) The Executive Board manages the affairs of the *Society* and has the responsibility, in regards to the Members, of the sound management of the *Society*. For questions of principle or of particular importance, the Executive Board consults the Annual General Meeting.
- 9) The Executive Board has executive power if more than half of its Members are present, which means that they participate in the exchange of information and opinions.
- 10) The Executive Board has the power to determine the amount, frequency and methods of payment of the annual membership.
- 11) The *Society* is represented by the President. The President can delegate this function to another Member of the Executive Board.
- 12) Only the Executive Board can make decisions binding the *Society*.

## **9. Revenues and expenses**

- 1) The sole sources of revenue for the *Society* are annual memberships and gifts from Members.
- 2) All executive and administrative posts within the *Society* are held by volunteers and no Member can ask for monetary retribution.
- 3) Revenues of the *Society* are used to pay for production costs of the journal and related documents, associated mailing costs and refunding of expenses engaged by Members of the Executive Board and Members occupying administrative posts.

## **10. Auditors**

- 1) The Annual General Meeting elects two Auditors, who cannot belong to the Executive Board. They have to verify and approve the annual report of the Treasurer before its publication in the February journal of the *Society*.
- 2) They are elected for three years. Re-election is allowed.

## **11. Other positions**

- 1) The Executive Board is authorized to create any administrative position deemed necessary to the good operation of the *Society*. These are all volunteer positions. These positions are not subject to a vote by the Annual General Meeting.
- 2) Three permanent positions exist:
  - (a) Editor of the *Society* journal *Joint Stamp Issues*. Paper and digital formats of this journal are subject to legal deposit.
  - (b) Head of New Issues Service.
  - (c) Webmaster in charge of the *Society's* web site, which includes the management of the section restricted to Members having obtained a restricted code.
- 3) Only Members in good standing receive the journal and have access to the New Issues Service and the restricted section of the web site.

## **12. Annual General Meeting**

- 1) An Annual General Meeting has to take place every year. Due to the international nature of the *Society*, the Annual General

Meeting is in fact a virtual consultation of the Members over several weeks. No physical meeting with Members will be organized. However, the web site and the journal will be used to provide information, questions and answers as well as final decisions. Modalities are established by the Executive Board, but in general, the February issue of the journal contains the annual report. Decisions are published in the May issue of the journal. In absence of written opposition, the annual report is considered approved.

- 2) An Extraordinary General Meeting can be convened by the Executive Board at anytime for an important reason. An Extraordinary General Meeting can also be convened by a written request of at least a quarter of the Members of the *Society* to the Executive Board. The request will include the list of items to be discussed. The Extraordinary General Meeting is organized the same way as the Annual General Meeting. Contrary to the Annual General Meeting, the Extraordinary General Meeting can be convened at any time during the year. The written request must be received by the Executive Board four weeks prior to the publication of the journal (31 March, 30 June, 30 September or 31 December).
- 3) Since the February issue of the journal includes the agenda of the Annual General Meeting, Members wishing to add items to the agenda should send their written request to the Executive Board prior to 31 December of the year preceding the publication of the journal.
- 4) There is no convocation to the Annual General Meeting since it is

annual and its agenda is published in the February issue of the journal which also includes the annual report.

- 5) If one of the items on the agenda requires a vote, it will take place by email and/or by mail and the results will be published in the next journal. The results will be effective only after their publication.
- 6) Each Member has one vote.
- 7) Decisions voted by the Annual General Meeting must be carried out. Each decision is taken upon the majority of votes, with the exceptions mentioned in the by-laws. In case of equality of votes, the proposal is rejected. Changes to the by-laws are accepted only with a majority of two thirds of the voting Members.
- 8) In case an Annual General Meeting cannot take place, the mandate of the Members of the Executive Board and of the Auditors will be extended.

### **13. Mission of the Annual General Meeting - Minutes**

- 1) The agenda of the Annual General Meeting, as published in the February issue of the journal, has to include at least the following items:
  - (a) Election to the Executive Board (every three years)
  - (b) Update to the list of Members
  - (c) Annual report of the Treasurer, as verified by the two Auditors
  - (d) Membership fees
  - (e) Decisions regarding individual requests
- 2) Each item of the agenda will be considered approved unless a

majority of Members is opposed to it and informs the Executive Board of its opposition in writing prior to the publication of the May issue of the journal.

#### **14. Dissolution of the *Society***

- 1) The decision to dissolve the *Society* can only be taken by an Extraordinary General Meeting specially called for that reason and on the basis of the majority of three quarters of the votes.
- 2) In case of the dissolution of the *Society*, the properties of the *Society* have to be used, as much as possible, for the promotion of philately. The decision as to how to use these properties is to be made by the Extraordinary General

Meeting by a simple majority vote. Should the use for the promotion of philately not be possible, the properties can only be used to the benefit of a general interest or charity.

#### **15. Implementation**

- 1) The Annual General Meeting decides on the means by which the *Society's* by-laws are implemented. These means are not described in these by-laws.

Implementation date of these by-laws: September 1, 2007.

Signed by: President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

### ***Better late than sorry...***

*In September 2005, Afghan Post was supposed to take part in a twin issue with Iran, Syria and Turkey in honor of Jalal al Din Muhammad Rumi (1207-1273). The Afghan stamp was finally released on **November 26, 2006**. As a bonus, a second stamp depicts the birth place of Rumi. The two designs are reproduced on a souvenir sheet. Calcutta Security Printers produced the stamps in India.*



## Catalogue update

The following entry will appear in the 2<sup>nd</sup> supplement to the *Catalogue of Joint Stamp Issues* which will be published in February 2008.

To date, the American semipostal stamp has raised more than 60,000,000 USD. The stamp is the brain child of Dr. Ernie Bodai who lobbied the USPS for the

issuance of the first American semipostal stamp.

According to [www.curebreastcancer.org](http://www.curebreastcancer.org), 35 postal administrations are currently considering issuing the same stamp. Images of stamps under development in Brazil, Greece and Israel are also available.

### 1998 (July 29) - [N19980729]

#### Belize (Oct. 10, 2006) - Hungary (Sep. 29, 2005) - United States (Jul. 29, 1998)

Breast Cancer Research Stamp. Fund raising stamp designed by Ethel Kessler and based on an illustration by Whitney Sherman. The stamp depicts Artemis, goddess of the hunt in the same pose used for a breast self-exam or mammography. The design was later requested from the USPS by other postal administrations for the issuance of stamps to raise funds for Breast Cancer Research. It cannot be considered as a joint issue as there is no cooperation between postal administrations (other countries might join in the future). Borrowed design.



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For further information, visit the Society website at  
<http://jointissues.ovh.org>





# Chinese Joint Issues: a hitherto unknown publication

Pascal LeBlond

Recently, Library and Archives Canada acquired part of the philatelic collection of André Ouellet, former president of Canada Post (Library and Archives Canada, R11940).

Among the annual collections and folders obtained from various postal administrations, there is a Chinese publication on joint issues which was hitherto unknown by joint issues specialists.

The publication, entitled: *Collection of stamps jointly issued by China and foreign countries*, was released by the State Post Bureau in 1999 probably in relation with the Universal Postal Union congress held in Beijing.

Ten twin issues released between 1994 and 1998 are included. Each issue is represented by mint stamps from both postal administrations, a small folded card featuring first-day cancelled stamps by both postal administrations (except for the China-United States issue where the stamps are mint) and the rare dual Chinese first day cover.

On top of that, the chronology of each issue is documented. Since this information is highly interesting for the history of joint issues, it is reproduced here in table format for each twin issue.

China-United States (1994)	
1992-10-05	Agreement signed in Washington
1993-04-18	Preliminary designs selected in Beijing
1994-01-21	Final designs selected in Hawaii
1994-10-09	First day ceremonies held in Beijing (Great Hall of the People) and Washington (National Postal Museum)



China-Thailand (1995)	
1993-03-10	Agreement signed in Bangkok
1994-04-05	Designs selected in Bangkok
1995-07-01	First day ceremonies held in Beijing (Great Hall of the People) and Bangkok (World Trade Center)

China-Australia (1995)	
1994-03-15	Agreement signed in Melbourne
1994-07-29	Designs selected in Beijing
1995-09-01	First day ceremonies held in Beijing (Jiannei Street Post Office) and Sydney (Chinese Park)



China-San Marino (1996)	
1994-09-01	Agreement signed in San Marino
1995-05-21	Designs selected in Beijing
1996-05-06	First day ceremonies held in Beijing (Great Hall of the People) and San Marino (State Library)



China-Singapore (1996)	
1993-03-03	Agreement signed in Singapore
1995-09-12	Designs selected in Singapore
1996-10-09	First day ceremonies held in Beijing (Great Hall of the People) and Singapore (Ngee Ann City)



China-Sweden (1997)	
1995-11-27	Agreement signed in Stockholm
1996-05-15	Designs selected in Beijing
1997-05-09	First day ceremonies held in Beijing (Great Hall of the People) and Stockholm (Stamp Museum)

China-New Zealand (1997)	
1996-04-17	Agreement signed in Wellington
1996-11-05	Designs selected in Beijing
1997-10-09	First day ceremonies held in Beijing (Great Hall of the People) and Wellington (Big Building of Beach Dock)

China-Germany (1998)	
1997-06-12	Memorandum signed in Bonn
1997-09-18	Agreement signed in Beijing
1997-12-09	Designs selected in Bonn
1998-08-20	First day ceremony held in Beijing (Great Hall of the People)
1998-08-25	First day ceremony held in Würzburg (Würzburg Residence)

China-France (1998)	
1997-03-29	Agreement signed in Beijing
1997-07-10	Designs selected in Paris
1998-09-12	First day ceremonies held in Beijing (Great Hall of the People) and Paris (Louvre)

China-Switzerland (1998)	
1997-04-30	Agreement signed in Berne

1997-12-01	Designs selected in Beijing
1998-11-25	First day ceremonies held in Beijing (Great Hall of the People) and Geneva (Chillon Castle)



This information enables us to compare the amount of time necessary to produce a joint issue, from the initial agreement to the first day ceremonies. The twin issue with Germany in 1998 was the one with the tighter schedule of the group with only 434 days (336 days if calculation is started from the agreement instead of the memorandum). The most laborious project appears to have been the twin issue with Singapore in 1996 which required no less than 1316 days to complete.

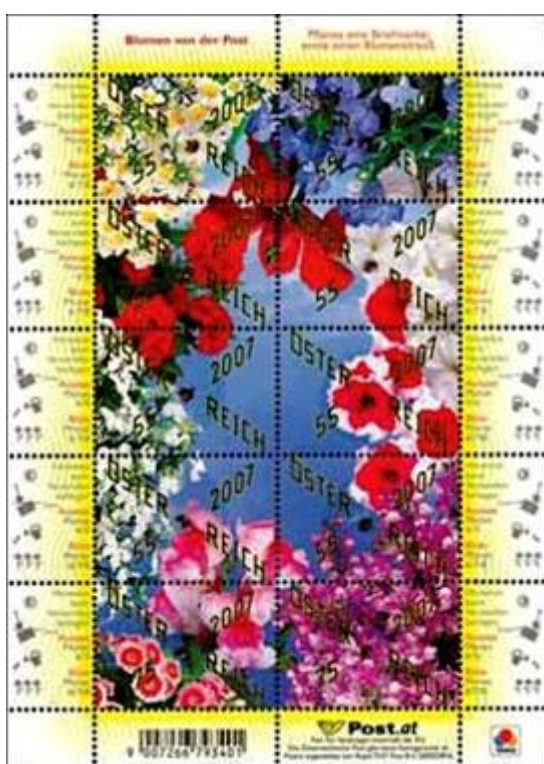
Time factor	
Germany (1998)	336 days
Sweden (1997)	529 days
France (1998)	532 days
Australia (1995)	535 days
New Zealand (1997)	550 days
Switzerland (1998)	574 days
San Marino (1996)	613 days
United States (1994)	734 days
Thailand (1995)	843 days
Singapore (1996)	1316 days

The question now is whether China Post has or will publish a following volume for the more recent joint issues or if this was just a special publication produced as a gift for foreign delegates attending the UPU congress of 1999.

# No Bouquet of Flowers

Rindert Paalman

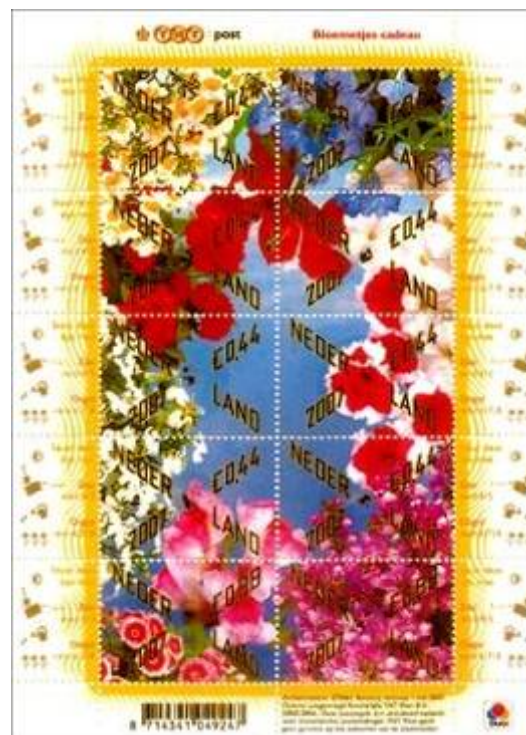
It should have been one of the most original and funniest joint issues ever, a milestone in stamp technology: the miniature sheet of Holland Flowers of the Dutch and Austrian Posts (intended emission dates: May 1<sup>st</sup> and May 2<sup>nd</sup>). But five weeks before the date of emission Austrian Post canceled their issue. What happened?



The tabs of the sheet, showing ten different colourful stamps, should also contain the seeds of the indicated flowers. The gimmick behind this idea was to grow a flower by planting a stamp.

But the results of a test by the Austrian Post in December 2006 made clear that it didn't work. A new experiment, two months later showed the same results. Reason enough for Austrian Post to withdraw their emission. The Dutch post however released their sheet on May 1<sup>st</sup>.

In their issue programmes none of the two postal authorities announced that it would have been a joint issue. It should have been a big surprise with a lot of media attention.



The Dutch Post obviously has no lucky hand in issuing stamps with another country. Last year there was German criticism about the Saskia stamp of the Rembrandt issue and this time the Austrian withdrawal.

The Dutch Post is going to ask the Japanese supplier why their seeds are not growing.

*Editor's note: In the May 2007 issue of Austrian Post's philatelic magazine, Dr. Erich Haas, director of philately, presented the excuses of the company to the public in an editorial entitled "Sometimes it works, sometimes it doesn't".*

## My Quarterly Market

Richard Zimmermann

*These pages will provide information on some often surprising discoveries made during the past months while looking for items at some dealer's shops, at auctions or on the web. If you think you also have discovered some special unusual item that could interest our readers, don't hesitate to write your own "My Quarterly Market" page or at least to provide me with the picture and the story of your item.*

### Mixed covers: two discoveries

Collecting mixed covers is also an interesting part of the joint stamp issues collection. Mixed covers are in fact first day covers that bear the stamps released by both countries involved in the joint issue, the stamps being respectively first day cancelled from their originating postal administrations. In the case of twin issues, it appears very difficult to have these two cancellations performed on the same item when countries are far apart from each other. In reality, postal officials are exchanged and at least one town in each country becomes on that day a temporary post office of the partner country. Cancellations are therefore added at the same place, if not prepared in advance. Nowadays this is a frequent way to confirm the existence of this link between two countries when identifying a true joint issue. Almost all twin issues are offered with a combination first day cover. But prior to the 80's mixed covers are much more difficult to find and most of the items created at that time were of private origin, usually made by philatelists.

Incidentally and very recently, I discovered such an item that goes back to the 30's. In December 1933, special stamps were

created to cover postal fees for special flights between the Netherlands and the Dutch Indies. Mail was sent by planes named *Postjager* (*Postal Hunter*), *Zilvermeeuw* (*Silver gull*) or *Pelikaan* (*Pelican*). These stamps were used on top of normal postal fares, and were withdrawn from sale after these flights. Both postal administrations issued a special stamp, differing mainly by the colour. I had only occasionally seen these stamps on first day covers, but during my chasing of original stuff while attending a stamp fair in Paris, I discovered the first mixed item bearing stamps from both countries. This item is shown below.

The stamps from the joint issue are actually fixed on an illustrated postal stationery item that has a 5c-imprinted stamp. This card was issued also in 1933 and sold with a surtax of 3c to the benefit of the National Crisis Committee. The card stamp is cancelled from "HAARLEM", dated December 8, 1933 (black, diameter 29mm). It bears the Dutch green triangular 30c stamp cancelled in red by a 20 mm stamp that appears a second time at the bottom of the card and reading "AMSTERDAM ... | DE POSTJAGER" and dated December 9, 1933. Apparently the "BANDOENG" stamp dated December 22, 1933, black, diameter 28 mm, is the arrival date. On the left side there is a blue triangular 30c Dutch Indies stamp, cancelled from "BANDOENG" on December 26, 1933 (black, diameter 30 mm) and also including the word "PELIKAAN". This cancellation is repeated on the right side. Finally there is also a cancellation from "HAARLEM", black, diameter 29mm, dated December 30, 1933, that could be the arrival date at final destination. The back



face of the card is empty while some handwritten re-mailing recommendations are shown on the front side, showing

clearly that this item was specially created by a philatelist.



In summary, this card apparently went from Haarlem (Netherlands) to Bandoeng (Indonesia) via Amsterdam aboard the plane *Postjager* and came back through the same towns, aboard the plane *Pelikaan*. Although these stamps must be considered as territorial twin issues (see *Catalogue page 505 under [D19331019]*), and these stamps are not used on their first day of issue, this item is still very interesting in terms of early period mixed cards. Stamps were used only on these special occasions and again put on sale by the post office in March 1937, but with usage limited to special occasions announced by the Dutch postal administration.

This card is not a mixed first day combined card, but the usage of stamps from a joint issue justifying a round trip between the involved countries is also a nice way to show the existence of a relationship between these countries, even if connected from a political point of view. Such items can still be created with today's released stamps. Just try it.

The second item I wanted to show you was actually found by our friend Anthony Raynaud. This issue from 1979 (*Catalogue reference [T19791019] page 139*) involves Austria and Hungary. The stamps were issued on the occasion of the centenary of the railway junction between the Hungarian town of Sopron/Oedenburg and the Austrian town of Ebenfurth. Austria

produced a single stamp on October 24, 1979, while Hungary included the same design stamp in a miniature sheet containing three other different stamps related to the same event and issued on October 19, 1979. So far mixed covers or items are not known.

The item (see next page) was obviously created in multiple samples by a philatelic association that was probably facing the prohibition of having the item cancelled by one country on an item already used in another country. To overcome this problem, they used a 21 x 29.7 cm sheet of strong paper that was folded in three to result in an item the size of a normal cover. Depending on the way in which it was folded, the stamp(s) of one country or the other was (were) hidden to the postal administration of the other country. So

they could have the Hungarian souvenir sheet cancelled first on October 19. A refolding process allowed showing to the Austrian postal administration the face bearing the Austrian stamp that was first day cancelled five days later. The Hungarian cancellation added on the Austrian "side" was obviously added before the Austrian stamp was affixed. In both cases complementary illustrated and special first day cancellations were also used. The overall item is illustrated with maps and trains relative to the event.

This is another example of a self-made mixed first day item that was in this case possible because of the slight difference in first day issue dates for the two countries. Does this example give you ideas to be more creative with joint issues?

### ***Did you know that?***

*From 1864 to 1909, there was a unique joint post office built over the border between Canada (Quebec) and the United States (Vermont)?*



Credit: Library and Archives Canada, Fonds Anatole Walker, Acc. 1994-024.011b.







## Recent issues

### Brunei-Malaysia

Postponed from 2006 (as visible on the stamps), this twin issue [T1] depicts four inhabitants the South China Sea. Two of them are found in the waters of Brunei: the Spotted Boxfish (*Ostracion meleagris*) and the Orange-striped Triggerfish (*Balistapus undulates*). The other two are from Malaysia: the Chambered Nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*) and the Leaf Scorpionfish (*Taenianotus triacanthus*).



Title: **Unique marine life**  
 Date of issue: 6 February 2007  
 Denomination: 2 x 0.60, 2 x 1.00 BND (Brunei)  
 2 x 0.50, 2 x 1.00 MYR (Malaysia)  
 Layout: 2 panes of 20, souvenir sheet  
 Designer: Awang Ali bin Hj  
 Printer: Percetakan Keselamatan Nasional Sdn. Bhd.  
 Perforation: 14 (Malaysia)  
 Process: Lithography  
 Quantity: 160,000 stamps, 60,000 souvenir sheets (Malaysia)

This is the first joint issue for Brunei since 2001 [T20011009] and the first one for Malaysia since 2002 [T20020627].

No official dual documents are known.



### Farøe-Greenland-Iceland

To mark the 10th anniversary of the West Nordic Council, its three members have released a delayed joint issue [R1] about sustainable energy production.



The Faroese stamp depicts wave energy, while the Greenlandic stamp shows hydro energy (power plant at Buksefjorden, near Nuuk) and the Icelandic stamp geothermal energy.

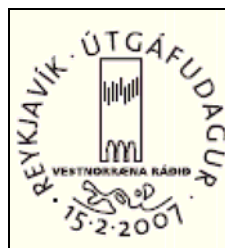


Title: **West Nordic Council**  
 Date of issue: 15 January 2007 (Greenland)  
 12 February 2007 (Faröe)  
 15 February 2007 (Iceland)  
 Denomination: 5.00 DKK (Greenland)  
 7.50 DKK (Faröe)  
 75.00 ISK (Iceland)  
 Layout: Pane of 20 (Faröe)  
 Pane of 50 (Greenland)  
 Pane of 10 (Iceland)  
 Designer: Ina Rosing (Greenland)  
 Örn Smári Gíslason (Iceland)  
 Printer: Lowe-Martin (Faröe)  
 Österreichische Staatsdruckerei (Iceland)  
 Process: Lithography (Greenland & Iceland)



Although the stamp designs are different, the first day cancellations are almost

identical by reproducing the logo of the West Nordic Council ([www.vestnordisk.is](http://www.vestnordisk.is)). No dual documents are known.



## Canada-Denmark-Finland-Greenland-Iceland-Norway-Sweden-United States

The start of the International Polar Year (2007-2009) was marked by the release of a delayed joint issue [R1] from eight postal administrations. All of them manage postal operations within the Arctic Circle except Denmark, although Greenland is a self-governed Danish territory.

A male king eider duck (*Somateria spectabilis*) and a deep-sea jellyfish (*Crossota millsaeare*) are represented on the Canadian stamps.

One Danish stamp depicts three sculptures from the Norse, Late Dorset and Thule cultures which inhabited Greenland around 1200 AD. The other stamp shows a Twin Otter aircraft carrying a laser scanner used to measure the thickness of the ice cap over the Arctic Ocean.

The northern lights and a snowflake are represented on the Finnish souvenir sheet which also features a hologram shaped like a snowflake.

The Icelandic souvenir sheet shows a volcanic eruption in the Vatnajökull glacier (largest European one) and radioglaciology equipment which enables the mapping of the landscape below the ice cap.





The Norwegian souvenir sheet shows two unspecified images: laboratory and field research in the Arctic.

The Swedish souvenir sheet features two artworks: *Stenfragment I* etched by Svenerik Jakobsson, and *Arctic Ocean 2001 88° N 145° E* painted by Johan Petterson. The background illustrations on the souvenir sheet "show a Neutrino reaction registered by the AMANDA telescope 1,500 m down into the glacier ice at the South Pole, and a topographical map of the Arctic Ocean seabed".

The American souvenir sheet depicts two atmospheric phenomena from Polar Regions: *Aurora Borealis* or northern lights in the Arctic and *Aurora Australis* in the Antarctic. These are the only self-adhesive stamps of the group.

Title:	<b>International Polar Year</b>
Date of issue:	12 February 2007 (Canada) 10 January 2007 (Denmark) 24 January 2007 (Finland) 15 January 2007 (Greenland) 15 February 2007 (Iceland) 21 February 2007 (Norway) 25 January 2007 (Sweden) 21 February 2007 (United States)
Denomination:	2 x 0.52 CAD (Canada) 7.25, 13.50 DKK (Denmark) 2 x 0.70 EUR (Finland) 7.50, 8.00 DKK (Greenland) 75.00, 95.00 ISK (Iceland) 10.50, 13.00 NOK (Norway) 2 x 10.00 SEK (Sweden) 2 x 0.84 USD (United States)
Layout:	Pane of 16, souvenir sheet (Canada) Pane of 40, souvenir sheet (Denmark, Greenland) Souvenir sheet (Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, United States)
Designer:	Peter D.K. Scott, Gildo Martino (Canada) Ole Zøfting-Larsen (Denmark) Susanna Rumpu, Ari Lakaniemi (Finland) Naja Abelsen (Greenland)

	Hlynur Ólafsson (Iceland) Sverre Morken (Norway) Martin Mörck (Sweden) Phil Jordan (United States)
Engraver:	Martin Mörck (Denmark, Greenland, Sweden)
Printer:	Lowe-Martin (Canada) Post Denmark Stamps (Denmark) Cartor Security Printing (Finland) Joh. Enschedé (Iceland, Norway) Sweden Post Stamps (Sweden) Ashton Potter (United States)
Perforation:	13+ (Canada) 13 (Denmark, Norway, Sweden) 14 (Finland, Iceland)
Process:	Lithography (Canada, Iceland, Norway, United States) Steel engraving and lithography (Denmark, Greenland, Sweden)
Quantity:	4,000,000 stamps, 350,000 souvenir sheets (Canada) 275,000 souvenir sheets (Norway) 4,000,000 stamps (United States)

The cooperation of the eight postal administrations involved, under the instigation and coordination of Post Greenland, was materialized by the production of a volume containing the eight souvenir sheets. The 50-page spiral-bound volume was released on February 22. It is unfortunate that all the stamps were not issued on a common date.





## Austria-Liechtenstein

The third of a series of five joint issues [T1] based on original artworks held by the Liechtenstein Museum in Vienna is continuing in 2007 with the reproduction of the painting "Portrait of a Lady" by Bernardino Zaganelli da Cotignola (ca. 1460-1510). The original portrait measures 33 x 25 cm and was initially acquired by Prince Johann II in Italy in 1882. Sold in 1950 because of financial difficulties, it was re-acquired by Prince Hans-Adam II in 2003.



The painting was originally attributed to Anselmo da Folli but is not regarded as the work of Zaganelli from ca. 1500.

Similarly to last year, Liechtenstein Post is the only one of the two postal administrations to offer dual documents. Hence, a dual first day cover and a dual maximum card are available. The card depicts gallery V of the museum where the painting is on display with other portraits of the Late-Gothic and Renaissance periods.

Black prints are available for both stamps.

It is worth noting that Wolfgang Seidel engraved all the stamps from both countries in this series so far.

To learn more about the collection of the Liechtenstein Museum in Vienna, go to [www.liechtensteinmuseum.at](http://www.liechtensteinmuseum.at).



Title: **Liechtenstein Museum, Vienna**  
 Date of issue: 5 March 2006  
 Denomination: 1.25 EUR (Austria)  
 2.40 CHF (Liechtenstein)  
 Layout: Pane of 8  
 Designer: Wolfgang Seidel  
 Engraver: Wolfgang Seidel  
 Printer: Österreichische Staatsdruckerei  
 Perforation: 14 (Austria)  
 13 (Liechtenstein)  
 Process: Steel engraving and photogravure  
 Quantity: 800 000 (Austria)

## France - French Polynesia - French Southern and Antarctic Territories - Mayotte - New Caledonia - Saint-Pierre et Miquelon - Wallis and Futuna

A surprising and unexpected territorial twin issue [TD] was released on March 17 to celebrate the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the *Cour des comptes* (French Court of Auditors), an institution created by Emperor Napoléon I. This court has somewhat similar functions to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) in the United States, although the GAO only makes recommendations regarding the programs and expenses of the federal government. The French court can also judge public accountants.





Each stamp used the same design which depicts the *Palais Cambon*, the headquarters of the Court in Paris. The stamp also displays the scales of justice and a mirror at the bottom right.

A self-adhesive personalized version of the stamp was only available from the Court. The tab adjacent to the stamp celebrates the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 26 regional courts of auditors. With a low quantity of



only 28,000, it was quickly sold out. The French philatelic press is reporting that the self-adhesive version will be reprinted in a pane of 30, instead of 10, and without the personalized tab during the summer of 2007.

It is worth noting that only four of the six French territories participating in this issue have a territorial court of auditors: New Caledonia (since 1988), French Polynesia (since 1990), Mayotte and Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (since February 21, 2007).

This French territorial joint issue is the first one involving so many French territories since the Georges Pompidou issue of 1975.

Title: **Cour des comptes, 1807-2007**  
 Date of issue: 17 March 2007  
 Denomination: 0.54 EUR (France, Mayotte, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon)  
 0.90 EUR (French Southern and Antarctic Territories)  
 90.00 XPF (French Polynesia)  
 105.00 XPF (Wallis and Futuna)  
 110.00 XPF (New Caledonia)  
 Layout: Pane of 48, pane of 10 (France only)  
 Designer: André Lavergne  
 Engraver: André Lavergne  
 Printer: Phil@poste  
 Perforation: 13.3 x 13 (French Polynesia)  
 13 (France, Saint-Pierre)  
 Process: Steel engraving  
 Quantity: 50,000 stamps (French Southern and Antarctic Territories)  
 100,000 stamps (French Polynesia)  
 180,000 stamps (New Caledonia)  
 28,000 personalized stamps (France)

A mixed official (?) document featuring the seven stamps first day cancelled from each postal administration is shown on the Court's website, but is difficult to obtain ([www.ccomptes.fr/bicentenaireinternet/documents/pochetteSouvenir.pdf](http://www.ccomptes.fr/bicentenaireinternet/documents/pochetteSouvenir.pdf)). The only postal administration advertising this document is Wallis and Futuna.

## Belgium-Czech Republic

Czech Post specifically requested the Stoclet Palace as the subject of this twin issue [T1]. The Palace had been depicted on previous Belgian stamps in 1965 and 1987.

The Stoclet Palace is located at 279 Tervuren Avenue in Brussels. It was designed by the Austrian architect Josef Hoffmann (1870-1956) and built between 1905 and 1911. The owner, Adolphe Stoclet, met Hoffmann in Vienna and provided him with an unlimited budget for this project. The result is considered a masterpiece of the *Jugendstil* (or Art Nouveau). It is also an outstanding example of *Gesamtkunstwerk* (total work of art) with its integration of architecture, art and furnishing. The palace is a private property and cannot be visited.



Title: **Josef Hoffmann, Stoclet Palace**  
 Date of issue: 26 March 2007  
 Denomination: 0.52, 0.80 EUR (Belgium)  
 20.00, 35.00 CZK (Czech)  
 Layout: 2 panes of 10 (Belgium)  
 2 panes of 50 (Czech)  
 Designer: Leen Depooter (interior)  
 Zdeněk Netopil (exterior)  
 Engraver: Jaroslav Tvrdon (Czech)  
 Printer: Imprimerie du timbre, Mechelen (Belgium)  
 Post Printing House (Czech)  
 Perforation: 11.5 (Czech)

Process: Photogravure (Belgium)  
Steel engraving and photogravure (Czech)



As usual, La Poste (Belgium) is providing a souvenir card featuring both pairs of stamps.



## Korea-Singapore

Colorful traditional wedding costumes are the subject of a twin issue [T1]. Each postal administration released eight identical stamps, four of which depict wedding costumes of their respective country.

The Korean wedding costumes represented are all from the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910). Four different backgrounds were used: sun, moon and five mountains for

health, longevity and harmony; peony for wealth, prosperity, longevity and purity; ducks for success and prominence; mandarin ducks for love and harmony.

For the multicultural Singapore, four different groups are represented: Chinese, Indian, Malay and Eurasian.



Title: **Traditional wedding costumes**  
Date of issue: 30 March 2007  
Denomination: 4 x 250.00, 480.00, 520.00, 580.00, 600.00 KRW (Korea)  
2 x (0.25), 4 x 0.65, 2 x 1.10 SGD (Singapore)  
Layout: Pane of 16  
Souvenir sheet of 8 (Singapore)  
Designer: Kim So-jeong (Korea)  
Sylvia S.H. Tan (Singapore)  
Illustrator: Yun Yeo-whan  
Printer: Korea Minting and Security Printing Corporation  
Secura Singapore Pte Ltd  
Perforation: 13  
Process: Photogravure (Korea)  
Lithography (Singapore)  
Quantity: 2,400,000 stamps (Korea)





Singapore Post offered a pair of dual first day covers, each featuring two strips of

four identical stamps from both countries.



## China-Indonesia

The first Chinese twin issue [T1] of 2007 is with Indonesia and display two traditional dances: the dragon and lion dances.

The dragon dance is the emblematic traditional Chinese dance which is often part of the lunar New Year celebrations because the dragon brings good luck and

prosperity. Giant dragon puppets usually range from 35 to 70 meters.

The lion dance or *Tari Barong* is one of the many dances performed on the island of Bali. It is a fight between good (lion-like *Barong*) and evil (widow-witch *Rangda*).

The stamps were released on the 57<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of



diplomatic relations between the two countries. Indonesia was one of the first non-communist countries, with India, to recognize the People's Republic of China. Today, approximately 7 million Indonesians are of Chinese origin.



**Title:** Dragon dance and Lion dance  
**Date of issue:** 13 April 2007  
**Denomination:** 2 x 1.20 CNY (China)  
 2 x 2500.00 IDR (Indonesia)  
**Layout:** 2 panes of 16 (China)  
 Pane of 16, souvenir sheet of 2 (Indonesia)  
**Designer:** Jiang Weijie (China)  
 Nina Nuersianna (Indonesia)  
**Printer:** Beijing Postage Stamp Printing House (China)  
 Perum Peruri (Indonesia)  
**Perforation:** 12.5 x 13 (China)  
**Process:** Lithography (China)



Both China Post and Pos Indonesia are offering dual first day covers, although the Chinese version has only two stamps.



Pos Indonesia is also offering the same stamp in a souvenir sheet format.



## Guatemala-Uruguay

A joint issue is listed in the 2007 Uruguay stamp program to commemorate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Uruguay and Guatemala.

The editor has not yet been able to obtain additional information regarding this joint issue at this time.







## Upcoming issues

Only new information is provided here. For a complete list of forthcoming joint issues, please visit the IPS-JSIC website at <http://rzimmer.club.fr/latest.htm>.

The twice-postponed **Armenia-France** joint issue will be released on May 23.



The 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the war between Argentina and Great Britain over the Falkland Islands will be commemorated by an **Ascension-Falkland** joint issue on May 25. Ascension was the closest air base useable by the Royal Air Force during the conflict. Both souvenir sheets are overlapping to create a large picture.



The 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the return of Hong Kong to China will be the occasion of a **China-Hong Kong** territorial joint issue on July 1.



The Italian hero Giuseppe Garibaldi will be the subject of a **Brazil-Uruguay** joint issue on July 4 for the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth.

The 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ASEAN will be the occasion of a joint issue between most, if not all of its members: **Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam**. The dates announced so far are August 6 and 8.

The **San Marino-Slovakia** joint issue will be released on August 24. The subjects are the Orava Castle and the Tower Guaita.



The **Belarus-Lithuania** joint issue will be released in August (Belarus) or August 25 (Latvia). Belpost stated that the subjects are two near-threatened birds: the Corn Crake and the Great Snipe.

BotswanaPost announced a new SAPOA joint issue for September. The first SAPOA joint issue in 2004 involved **Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia** and **Zimbabwe**.

Serbian Post has confirmed September 7 for the **Austria-Serbia** joint issue. The **Greece-Ireland** joint issue is delayed until September 12.

The **Morocco-Portugal** joint issue is now scheduled for September 21.

India Post announced a **China-India** joint issue for October.

There are internet rumors about an **Armenia-Iran** joint issue.

## 2008

Canada Post announced that the **Canada-France** joint issue will be released in May 2008 (400 years of Québec).

There will be one joint issue with **Ukraine** in 2008. The other postal administration is still unknown.

The 2008 German stamp program contains three joint issues: **Germany-Switzerland** for the covered wooden bridge linking Bad Säckingen and Stein (September 4), a possible **Germany-Sweden** issue for the 150<sup>th</sup> birthday of Selma Lagerlöf, the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature (November 13) and a

**Germany-Vatican** one for Christmas (November 13).

The 2008 Vietnamese stamp program contains two joint issues: **Argentina-Viet Nam** (October 25) and **France-Viet Nam** (November 1).

The 2008 stamp program of La Poste (**Belgium**) contains no joint issue. This would be the first year without a Belgian joint issue since 1992!

Royal Mail (**Great Britain**) will issue a stamp in August 2008 to mark the Summer Olympic Games in Beijing. If the tradition established in Sydney in 2000, and followed in Athens in 2004, continues, this will be a joint issue with **China**. Stay tuned.

Austria Post and Czech Post are apparently discussing the possibility of a **Austria-Czech Republic** joint issue on the occasion of the two world philatelic exhibitions to be held in September 2008: PRAGA 2008 in Prague and WIPA 2008 in Vienna.



## ARTICLES WANTED